

Introduction to the Course

Distributed Systems L-A

Sistemi Distribuiti L-A

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Ingegneria Due

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM—Università di Bologna a Cesena

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Motivations

Toward Distributed Computational Systems

The Course

Goal & Structure

What to Do



Computational Systems

What is a computational system?

- ▶ any system with computational capabilities
- ▶ how many computational systems today in this room?
 - ▶ how many a few years ago?

Interactivity & Interoperability

- ▶ Almost any computational system of today comes equipped with ICT technologies for interacting with other computational systems
- ▶ We live immersed in a sort of *computational cloud*, where an incredible (and always increasing) number of computations are performed at every instant
 - ▶ distributed, concurrent computations
 - ▶ either controlled / triggered, or autonomous computations



Pervasiveness of Computational Systems

Nowadays, computational systems. . .

- ▶ . . . have become *pervasive*
- ▶ . . . are at the core of *most* artificial systems

The physical nature of artificial systems. . .

. . . adds complexity to computational components / systems

- ▶ in terms of physical *distribution*
- ▶ in terms of temporal *distribution*
- ▶ in terms of *unpredictability* of the scenarios



On the Notion of Distribution

What is distributed?

- ▶ computational units, communication channels. . .
- ▶ data, information, knowledge
 - ▶ as well as their representations
- ▶ sensors, actuators, . . .
 - ▶ the boundaries between the systems and the surrounding environment are topologically sparse

Spatio-temporal unity of systems is lost

- ▶ there is no longer a notion of *system time*, nor a system *location*
- ▶ system components, at different level of abstraction, are only *partially related*
 - ▶ temporally & topologically



What has Changed?

A number of assumptions over systems no longer hold

- ▶ system events *no longer* constitute a totally-ordered set
 - ▶ generally speaking, partial ordering is the only feature
- ▶ admissible interactions among system components *no longer* depend on compresence
 - ▶ in space / time
 - ▶ within a physical / virtual topology



Goals of the Course

Students of this course should

- ▶ Learn the basics of distributed systems
- ▶ Take a look at some of the hottest new trends
- ▶ Experiment with coordination-based technologies
 - ▶ as a general-purpose approach to advanced technologies for distributed computational systems
- ▶ Possibly, experiment with web-based technologies
 - ▶ as a relevant case of today widespread distributed computational systems



Structure of the Course: Main Topics

Generality on distributed systems

- ▶ Basic problems and definitions
- ▶ Software architectures

Issues of distributed systems

- ▶ Communication
- ▶ Naming
- ▶ Synchronisation
- ▶ Consistency & replication
- ▶ Fault tolerance

Main sorts of distributed systems

- ▶ Distributed object-based systems
- ▶ Distributed web-based systems
- ▶ Distributed coordination-based systems



Material of the Course: Main Book

[Tanenbaum and van Steen, 2007a]

Tanenbaum, A. S. and van Steen, M. (2008)

Distributed Systems. Principles and Paradigms

Pearson Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition.

[Tanenbaum and van Steen, 2007b]

Tanenbaum, A. S. and van Steen, M. (2008)

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Pearson Education Italia, Torino, Italia, 2^a edizione.

This book represents the main guide throughout the first two parts of the course—Basics & Issues



Material of the Course: Slides

<http://apice.unibo.it/xwiki/bin/view/Courses/SdLa0809>

- ▶ Slides will be available from the course's web site
- ▶ Along with any additional information—e.g., related literature

The last part of the course – on the three main sorts of distributed systems – will contain several references to the Tanenbaum & van Steen book chapters, but will mainly evolve according to a different perspective, reported on the course's slide.



Attitude toward the Course

Attending lessons is important

- ▶ The course is mostly new
- ▶ A lot of “implicit knowledge” is transferred orally

Participating to lessons is important as well

- ▶ Just pretending to listen & to agree with professor does not help so much. . .
- ▶ Interacting throughout lessons makes them more effective

Material should suffice, anyway

- ▶ For those who have problems attending lessons
- ▶ Or, for those who just hate the Professor's voice / face / slides / attitude / whatever



Registering to the Course

Distribution lists. . .

- ▶ are provided for free by the ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
- ▶ they mostly work
- ▶ we will use them here

Please register soon. . .

- ▶ to the list ANDREA.OMICINI.SD-LA-0809
- ▶ using password 0809SDLA
- ▶ like, say, *today*.



The Exam

Oral Examination

- ▶ Typically, three questions
 - ▶ possibly with some code to be read, understood, or written
- ▶ Projects are not excluded a priori
 - ▶ but should be carefully selected, motivated, and supported
 - ▶ in case, the discussion of the project replaces the three questions
 - ▶ however, if the project is not completed on time, the exam switches back to oral examination

Registering to UniWex lists is required. . .

- ▶ . . . in order to be examined



Bibliography



Tanenbaum, A. S. and van Steen, M. (2007a).
Distributed Systems. Principles and Paradigms.
Pearson Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition.



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